# MOTHERS'.

Is a scientifically prepared lininent and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in onstant use by the medical prossion. It shortens labor, lessens cain, dimishes danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "TO MOTHERS" malled free, conaining valuable information and coluntary testimonials.

ently Express or mail, on receipt of price 2. per bottle. Sold by All Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

NOT ON THE BILLS.

He Lost His Job, but Made Sure of His

An aitress who has toured in England told me a tale that I thought interesting. She said:

"In a play produced in the provinces there is a scene in which the hero strikes the villain, who slinks away without seeking to defend himself

"One night in a large manufacturing town the young fellow who played the deep dyed scoundrel remarked to the leading man before the curtain rose: " 'I say, old chap. I've got my fiances

out in front tonight with per father and mother. Now, of course they don't know anything about our business, and I'm afraid it would rather burt me with them if I received a blow and get away in the usual cowardly fashion So, dear old chap, can't you omit the blow to-But, my boy, the management will

fine me 2 shillings. " 'Well, I'll pay the fine.'

"'Oh, yes, that's all very well for you. But what do I get out of it? Nothing but a bad name with the powers that be.

"'Oh, well, I'll give you 2 shillings extra, or, better yet, you hit me as usu-al, and I'll hit back! They'll fine me, not you, and I'll give you the 2 shillings besides. You see how I'm situated. I shouldn't like the girl to mix me up with the character I play. Outsiders are so funny that way.'

"So the compact was made, and that night when the hero cried, 'Sir Daniel Deepwater'-or something of that sort-'base offspring of a noble race, take that!' Sir Daniel not only 'took that,' but gave it back with such force that 'the pit rose at him, ' including his relatives to be by marriage, and he walked off the stage in triumph.

"I am sorry to add he lost his situation, but he gained his point."-New York Recorder.

FORMATION OF SILVER MINES.

How Nature Accumulates the Great Store of Valuable Ore.

The process by which nature forms her silver mines is very interesting. It must be remembered that the earth's crust is full of water, which percolates everywhere through the rocks, making solutions of elements obtained from them. These chemical solutions take up small particles of the precious metal, which they find here and there. Sometimes the solutions in question are hot, the water having got so far down as the globe. Then they rush upward, picking up the bits of metal as they go. with the tranquillity of her gracious rived, he said quite happily, 'Oh, you picking up the bits of metal as they go. Naturally heat assists the performance of this operation.

Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thithbelow the ground, pass through cracks or cavities in the rocks, where they deposit their loads of silver. This is kept up for a great length of timeperhaps thousands of years-until the fissure or pocket is filled up. Crannies permeating the stony mass in every di-rection may become filled with the precious metal, or occasionally a chamber may be stored full of it, as if a million hands were fetching the treasure from all sides and hiding away a future mine for some lucky prospector to discover in another age.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mounting Photographs.

The satisfactory mounting of photographs is a troublesome operation, and the following suggestion from a contributor to The Outlook may be of assistance to amateurs: "I have found a method by which a photograph or engraving can be mounted on the thinnest the picture is a photograph, it should be ironed out smooth with a hot iron and then trimmed. Mix a little gum arabic in hot water so as to make a rather thick mucilage. Place the picture on the page in position and mark just inside the corners. Remove the picture and take some of the mucilage on a ruling pen and draw a heavy line of mucilage from one point to another, so as to make a line of mucilage all around the place where the picture is to be. As soon as the mucilage is sticky put the picture in place and a book over it to keep it flat. When dry, you will have a smooth mount that will not

#### An Effective Warning.

The train was just ready to start for Boston when a detective from Superintendent Byrnes' office got on one of the smoking cars and said, "Be careful, gentlemen; I believe there are a couple of sharpers inside."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed a very stylish looking gentleman, preparing to get out. "I'd no idea there were such people here. I'm sure I shall get out." Another, who was sitting in a seat

opposite, exclaimed: 'I have a large sum of money with me, and I have no wish to lose it,"

whereupon he, too, got out. "All right, gentlemen," the officer calmly remarked; "they are both gone '-Millard J. Bloomer in Harlem

New Electric Road.

ELYRIA, O., Nov. 16.—A company has been formed to build an electric road be-tween here and Oberlin, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The road is to be built in the spring.

The "great bell" at Moscow weighs 443,732 pounds, is 19 feet and 3 inches high and measures 60 feet 9 inches around the lower rim. The bell metal in it is worth \$300,000.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WHEN IT COMES AND WHAT IS SPONSIBLE FOR IT.

Scientists and Other Investigators Differ In Their Views Upon the Subject-How the Season Was Given Its Name-Is the Hase Caused by Smoke?

There is a great difference of opinion among those who are wise in weather lore as to the exact time when Indian summer makes its appearance, some weather prophets declaring that it in cludes every warm day between Michaelmas day, the 29th of September, and Christmas, while others locate is in the month of October. Indeed, the opinions of scientists do not agree any better than those of ordinary individuals, but seem to be as hazy as the season

After looking up much scientific data on the subject, and making a consensus of popular opinion, the fact seems established that this phenomenon of seasons really belongs to the month of November, although the signal service notes say that if Indian summer does not come in October or November it will come in winter, as if it were a sort of movable season. Neither do scientists agree as to the cause of that hazy atmosphere which accompanies the season. a condition peculiar to North America It was attributed by early settlers in this country to the smoke from prairie fires kindled by the Indians-hence the name, "Indian summer." But it is now said by scientific investigators that the appearance of smoke is an optical illusion produced by a peculiar condition of the air, which might be compared to a dry fog. Sentimentalists declare that it is this dreamy haze which gives its great charm to this short, delightful eason, when the whole world of nature appears like a beautiful dream. It is the fifth season, the mellow ripeness little man. of antumn, when creation stands still in a lazy, languorous mood, and the pic- fast Table' for one thing," she answerture is vanishing and indistinct like ed. one of Corot's landscapes. It is the golden sunset of the year, brief and evanes-

Like a mirage, the Indian summer does not wait to be investigated. It is investigator was aware of its presence. It is such a restful, happy period that people are content to enjoy it without asking questions, yet there is much in its phenomena that is worth the most careful scientific investigation. It has been suggested that the dreamy haze which accompanies the season is composed of animal life of such a minute form as to be incapable of microscopic examination, but of such innumerable quantities that they obscure the atmosphere and redden the sun. It is also charged to vegetable matter, but these are mere theories which have not yet been proved.

Another token by which this genial nation. Indian summer makes itself known is the absolute silence of nature herself, as if she were taking a vacation from winds that blow and clouds that shade. There is such a stillness in the air from sunrise to sunset that sound itself seems to have gone asleep. But there is no loneliness in the silence. It is only as if everything were resting, bathed in the happy sunshine. The flowers are gone; the singing birds have flown to their southern climes; the leaves have dropped from the trees when the Indian summer comes trailing her white veil to to be set boiling by the internal heat of cover the desolation and filling all hearts brings which chemists cannot bottle nor charge commercial rates for-whiffs of summers that have been contracted into a few days and gone before we can analyze them to say, "This is balsam, or that is balm." It is a draft for the gods.

The subject of Indian summer was investigated as long ago as 1835, when Dr. Lyman Foot of the United States army in his report says that the Indians gave the season its name by calling it their "fall summer," which occurred in November. The doctor was stationed at Fort Winnebago, Missouri territory, at the time and wrote from observation. He says:

"We arrived at this post the 3d day of last November. We had three weeks of Indian summer, with all the peculiar redness of the sky in great perfection." He adds that he had long observed the season with curious attention and calls for an expression of opinion on the sub-

ject from other observers. Professor Willet advanced the theory in a report made to the government in 1867 that the dry for is real smoke, not paper without curling or wrinkling. If | produced by prairie fires, but the product of chimneys. The late Professor Henry of the Smithsonian institution reported that a portion of the haze, filtered, was found to contain the lava of volcanoes and fragments of burned vegetables. Neither of these distinguished scientists added anything to the literature of our Indian summer, so when doctors disagree it is not expected that ordinary observers will be able to formulate any tenable theory of its cause. The next best thing is to enjoy its opportunities, leaving its origin to the unknown source whence it is derived.

New England is especially favored by this after summer guest. In that land of rocks and rills the stillness of the oceasion is more delicious, the haze more poetic and the winds more languorous in their passive acquiescence in this meditative mood of nature. Emerson must have written of this period:

'Twas one of the charmed days When the genius of God doth flow. The wind may alter twenty ways, A tempest cannot blow.

It may blow north, it still is warm, Or south, it still is clear, Or east, it smells like a clover farm,

Or west, no thunder fear. The caprice of the season is to wait antil winter is almost upon us, then to drop unexpectedly like a benediction with sunshine and warmth and a restfulness that soothes and comforts her fractious children and whisper to them sweet promises of heavenly death.-

Detroit Free Press. A Compliment. Two old schoolfellows met 15 years after their graduation and fell, figuratively, upon each other's necks.

"Well, well, dear old Smith!" said "How glad I am to see you! What days those were! Ha, ha, Smith, you were the stupidest fellow in the

"Yes, I suppose I was." "And here you are now! Why," looking him over, "you haven't chang-

ed a particle!"-Youth's Companion. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castorias

### THE INDIAN SUMMER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache.

## ST. JACOBS OI

SAFE, SURE, PROMPT.

THE BETTER WAY. Shall we fold the tiny garments.
That our darling used to wear,
Lay saide the half worn dresses,

Put them all away with care? Brooding o'er them long and often, Bringing back our grief and pain, Holding to our hearts our sorrow, Living o'er our loss again?

Shall we do this while about us By the hundreds everywhere, Suffering for the help withholden, There are children sweet and fair?

Garments that our grief has hoarded, Garments our hearts dread to lose?

Give them what our child once needed, But no longer needs, we know. She is clothed in lovely garments, White and pure as drifted snow.

Helping lighten others' burdens, We of use are to the race, And we seem to see a glad smile On our darling's happy face.

STORIES OF DR. HOLMES. Young Woman Who Didn't Like His

The story is recalled of a young Vir ginia country girl dining in Boston some years ago, in the days when Dr. Holmes went to dinners. Seated next to her was a homely, little old gentleman whose name she did not catch. He began to talk with her and asked her now she passed her time in the country. "Oh, we read, my father and Il" she said.

"And what do you read?" asked the

"Well, the 'Autocrat of the Break

"I should think you would not care to read that more than once." remarked the little old man with a sign of disappointment in his tones.

'My father and I may not be judges here-it is gone-before the would be of literature," said Miss Virginia airily and with a faint accent of scorn, but when we get to the end of the 'Autocrat' we generally turn back to the beginning and read it over again.' The little old man smiled at this and

was disposed to be friendly, but Miss Virginia was so displeased with his tone oncerning the "Autocrat" that she met him with chilly indifference. As soon as the guests went into the

drawing room her hostess whispered reproachfully to her: "You didn't seem to find Dr. Holmes

s interesting as I hoped." "Dr. Holmes!" shricked Miss Virgin-

ia. There were a tableau and an expla-Another story of Holmes' wit is told. One day old Dr. Peabody was to meet him at a certain place. The venerable professor rode in a carriage. When he got there, he was met by Holmes, who had walked. Near by was a statue of Enrydice. And Holmes said:

"Ah, you ride, I see!" "Capital, capital!" cried Peabody. That night he went back home and said to his wife:

"Holmes got off a good joke today. His wife asked him what it was. "Why, I was to meet him down at the statue of Eurydice, and when I ar-

And then the genial professor wonder ed why his wife didn't laugh.

She Didn't Guess.

Like many other things, an alarm clock is a good thing when confined to its own sphere. But a young man who lives in Tioga had an experience with one the other day which, to say the least, was embarrassing. Being a heavy sleeper, it was not uncommon for him to miss his train to the city in the morning, so he resolved to invest in an alarm clock. One experience with it was enough, and that occurred while he was aking his purchase home. Walking through the train, he chanced to see a certain young lady sitting in a seat, the other half of which was unoccupied. The young man knew the young ladyin fact, he is said to have had entertained serious hopes before the alarm got in its little work. He sat down beside her, with his package in his lap, and smiled his sweetest. She asked him what he was taking home, and he playfully bid her guess. "Candy? Cigars? Neckties?" No, it was none of these. Just as she was about to venture a fourth guess there was a muffled sound from the interior of the pacakge and then a loud clang that resounded weirdly through the car. The young man blushed, the young lady giggled, and the passengers roared. It seemed as though the thing would never stop, and it didn't until the disgusted youth hurled it to the other end of the car. -Philadelphia Record.

Echo Verses Echo verses were sometimes used effectively for epigrams and squibs. Thus a critic once wrote:

I'd fain praise your poem-but, tell me, how When I cry out "exquisite," echo cries, "Quiz

And when, in 1831, Paganini was drawing crowds to the opera house at extravagant prices. The Sunday Times printed the following lines:

What are they who pay three guineas To hear a tune of Paganini's? Echo—Pack o' ninnies! -All the Year Round.

No Difference. Mrs. Secondwed-You are so unlike ny first husband. Mr. S .- I hope the difference is in my

favor, my dear. Mrs. S.—Oh, it is, very much. Mr. S.—Thanks. What is it? Mrs. S. - You're alive. - Newport Mer-

The Aleutian islands were so called from the river Olutora, in Kamchatka, The people living at the mouth of this stream were called Alutorsky, and a modification of the name was given to the islands.

The Indian name of the Schuylkill river was Manyunk; hence the name of a Pennsylvania town.

In the mountains of Sweden, Norway and Lapland all vegetation would be named by the Spaniards from the abunntterly destroyed by the Norway rats dance of flowers in the vicinity. The were it not for the white foxes that name means 'Land of the Rose Tree.' make special game of the rodents.

OUT OF THE FLAMES.

A DEPARTMENT CAPTAIN TALKS ABOUT FIRE ESCAPES

Some Sensible Advice to Women-What to Do When Caught In a Burning Building-It Is Well to Know How to Take Care of Yourself at Such a Time.

"Wrap the rope around the body, aiways put one hand below and one hand above on the rope, then slide," was the advice of Captain McAdam in reply to my query of how to get out of a burning building.

The question was provoked by seeing a number of blue coated firemen go speeding down a rope suspended from the sixth story of a building. They were testing fire escapes, and their ease and confidence made me wonder why some of this level headedness couldn't be imparted to women-or men either, for that matter-in cases of emergency. So I went inside the great, admirably kept drilling rooms and interviewed th

"Well," he added, "you can preach to women about the way to use ropes and fire escapes, but when a person is scared out of her senses you can't expect her to do calmly what she would tremble to do in time of safety.

"Why, I don't dare take a raw man and send him down from the sixth story for his trial. If I did, he would never appear again. I get him 'broke in' by commencing at the first, then increasing his slide, not reaching the seventh story for two weeks."

'Then you don't think it silly for people to forget all common sense in time of fire?" I asked.

"Never. No one realizes more than I the horrible feeling of being caught in a trap. Fire seems to demoralize the bravest. Women are just as brave as men, for I have known a man to rush down stairs, leaving a wife and five children, when if all of Hagenbeck's animals were placed in a field and his child among them he would dash over the fence alone to its rescue."

"What's best to remember?" "First, how to use the ropes that are placed in hotel rooms and should be in every private residence. They are attached firmly to a link in the window. Should the rope be without appliances, simply drop it out of the window; then, sitting on the sill, place the rope around the body under the arms. Make no loop, only pass the long end of the rope over the other in front of the chest. As you lower yourself place the right hand firmly on the end of the rope, which reaches to the ground. This prevents the rope from slipping off the body. Throw the weight of the body on that hand and guide with the left, which is on the upper end of the rope. The friction of the ropes passing each other over the chest prevents a too rapid descent, and thus the hands are saved from severe blistering, for as soon as the rope cuts through the flesh man or woman will let go; the agony is too great. In descending keep the body near the wall and break the slide by scraping the feet along the walls."

window below while the person is com-

ing down-then what?" "The only thing is to swing close to the wall until the heat is too intense. then give the body a herculean push outward by the feet from the wall. The momentum will send the body flying out into space, clear of the flames; then slide just as fast as rope and gravitation will take you, even if the hands are cut. It is the only safe measure. There is no time to take any other precaution.

Captain McAdam, however, does not approve of the plain rope. Of course the iron fire escape is every fireman's preference, if it is free, but sometimes it supports a mob that is equally dangerous. Again, certain occupants are cut off from it by fire, so next to this comes a rope, attached to an iron pulley, which in turn is fastened to a hook in the window. One end of the rope is thrown to the ground; the other has a small loop which can be quickly pulled to fit the body. It is slipped under the arms and the body lowered. No holding on is necessary, for it is the primitive science of a bucket on a pulley line going down a well. The rope goes around several small wheels inside the pulley, which materially check the run of the rope, limiting it to ten feet in ten seconds. The noose can't slip off the body. The wheels must go around as long as the weight is there, and, to quote the captain, "Kick and holler as she will, she's bound to come down."

"In case of being caught by the fire, captain, what is the best thing to do? Put a wet blanket around yourself and

run through it?" "Theoretically that is fine," he answered. "but remember that it takes buckets of water to soak a blanket, and if there is not a bath tub near to accomplish this no few pitchers are adequate. So next best is to wrap the head up in coat or anything woolen. This keeps out the fire and not the air from the lungs, and the greater danger comes from the former being inhaled.

"Should the smoke commence to fill the room and you want to crawl to another part of the building, drop on your bands and knees and crawl as close to the floor as possible, for the smoke goes first to the top and to the floor last, so that much time is secured. If all escape seems cut off, put on woolen clothes, hold a piece of flannel over the mouth and nose, stand at the most prominent window and call for help. A fireman will speedily come by ways you never thought of and deliver you."—H. Hallmark in Chicago Record.

The Dear Child.

Clergyman (anxious to compliment the host of a Sunday school outing)-Now, can any child tell me to what one person we are most indebted for the great crowd of happy and smiling faces that are gathered here today? Dear Child - Adam - London Tit-

Cape Canaveral, in Florida, was

An Impossible House, The man and his wife called on the architect, and the architect was glad to see them, for business was extremely

dull. "We want you to build a house for us," said the man by way of introduc-

"Thanks," bowed the architect. " shall be only too glad to do so, and I am quite sure that I can give entire sat-

"Well, you ought to," remarked the lady. "We don't want much."
"What kind of a house did you wish?"

inquired the architect. "We want a good, plain one of about eight rooms," explained the man, "and we will leave the design to you. All we expect is that when you have finished it it will suit my wife and myself. I mean on the inside. We are not so particular about the outside.

The architect heaved a deep sigh. "I'm very sorry," he said, "but you will have to go to some other architect. We can't design an impossible house in this office."—Detroit Free Press.

The whiskers of a cat are supposed by ome naturalists to be provided with nerves down to the tips, while others be-lieve that the base of the hair is better fitted out with nerves than most other

#### ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY.

Newspapers Admit Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is all it is Claimed.

The intense interest taken in the almost miraculous cures made by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, at Athens, N. Y., and other places, resulted in the Albany, N. Y., Journal, sending a special representative to Athens to investigate the cases, and it was found that many of the cures made by this medicine were simply wonderful.

In the cases of Mr. Lewis Clow, who had chronic kidney disease, Mrs. Casper Brooks suffering from female troubles and Kidney disease, and Mrs. Wm. Tiffany who suffered from general prostration, all of these cases were abandoned by their attending physicians. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was then used by them and in every case an abso-

cians. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was
then used by them and in ever, case an absointe cure was affected.

Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, Kalkaska, Mich.,
writes: "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite
Remedy saved my life when I was a victim
of Bright's disease."

"I had been troubled since 1869," writes
S. N. Arnold, of Rochester N. Y., "with
gravel and catarrh of the bladder. Tried
several doctors but got no relief. Finally I
used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.
The result was marvelous: after usings few The result was marvelous: after using few bottles I was entirely cured.

Friendship. "The fundamental difference between men's friendships and women's," says a cynical man I know, "lies in just this: Two men are friends because they like the same things; two women are friends because they dislike the same people, "-Washington Post,

Some Foolish Mothers. Let their babies cry with Colic, giving mother no rest night or day. How foolish, when Dr. Hand's Colic Cure gives immediate relief to baby. It removes wind from the stomach, quiets the nerves and gives restful sleep. Mother, send to-day to your drug store for a 25c. bottle. Think of the weary hours it saves you. If baby sgums are sore, teething, use Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion. 25 cents. For sale by D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon.

Convinced. "You aver," said the black browed bandit, "that you are the celebrated cantatrice, Mme. Squallkina. Prove it, and you are free. Never shall it be said that a Cuttaweezanda would offer inignity to an opera soprano. It is ag all the tenets of the profession."

"How shall I prove my identity?" asked the captive. "By singing, of course." "What? Sing in this cave? No bouquets? No steam heat? And not a cent in the box office? Never!"

"Gentlemen," said the bandit, "it is evident that the lady is what she claims to be. Escort her to the nearest village and set her free."-Indianapolis Jour-

Croup is a terror to young mothers. To post them concerning the first symptoms, and treatment is the object of this item. The first indication of croup is hoarseness. In a child who is subject to croup it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar, rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough remedy is given as soon as the child be comes hoarse or even after the rough cough has appeared it will prevent the attack. It has never been known to fail. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, O. rey, Napoleon, O.

#### FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver, the product of American mines, at the old ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of ture and general business of the country. The surreptitious act of 1873, divorcing silver and gold in our monetary system, was a crime of untold magnitude. It was the rankest kind of class legislation in favor of the wealthy against the producers of wealth, and hostile to the prosperity of the United States. It was an act of treason because done at the instance of a European syndicate and for bribe money, "giving aid and comfort to our country's enemies." To shield the guilty parties, the well authenticated facts, often published, have been

vigorously denied. The Enquirer will continue to expose this unpardonable crime until right and justice are done the people by the full restoration of silver to its old companionship with gold. We need the assistance of the people in disseminating the truth, to which end we invite all in your selection of papers for the coming season to include the Enquirer, that costs only \$1.00 a year. (Issued twice a week.)

Liberal commissions and cash rewards given to club raisers. Sample copies free. ENQUIRER COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

A Disagrecable Test,

It has been asserted that when a railroad express train stops very suddenly the passengers suffer in the same degree as though they had fallen from a third story window. The Pittsburg Dispatch is authority for this statement. As the majority of persons who have fallen from third story windows have been killed, it is impossible to secure their testimony on the subject and quickly stopped train passengers refuse to make the test. - Exchange.

Poetic License, Mrs. Gore of Louisville was reading "The Ancient Mariner" to her husband, CURES CANCER, and had reached the line-

Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to Here the colonel interrupted her with the remark:

"What reckless poetic license! Why should they want to drink water?"-

#### PUBLICATIONS GREAT NORTHEN RAILWAY. ST. PAUL, MINN.

The General Passenger Office of the Great Northern Railway will be pleased to forward to applicants any or all of the publications named below, on receipt of the amount of postage named after each. It should be unpostage named after each. It should be un-derstood that these books, maps and pamph-lets were prepared at considerable cost and are worth in each case many times the postage. They will prove of much interest to persons who contemplated a trip to any part of the Northwest, or who desire the in-formation all intelligent people should possess concerning a vast, resourceful, impossess concerning a vast, resourceful, im-portant and growing part of the United States. Several of these publications have States. Several of these publications have been supplied in quantities to public schools at the request of superintendents and teach-ers, on account of the instructive and useful information they contain.

BOOK FOLDER.—Send 2 cents for postage. This publication contains complete time cards, a series of train route maps, a large map of the country; a table giving first and second-class passenger rates, and freight tariff on settlers' goods from St. Paul to all points on the line; a table showing tributary points reached by steamer or stage; through car service and connections; important bag-gage and ticket regulations, and much interesting descriptive matter. In short it is a handy volume of ready reference for passen-gers about local and through service on the Great Northern to all parts of the Northwest and Pacific Coast.

MAP FOLDER.—Sent free.

This contains the regular time schedules; a large map of the country we t of Chicago and St. Louis; baggage and ticket regulations; and other information of value to travelers. ATLAS OF THE NORTHWEST. - Send 15 cents. Contains complete maps of the United States, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Mon-tana, Idaho and Washington, showing post-offices to June 1, 1894, with every important

geographical and topographical feature brought down to date, and printed in the highest style of the map maker's art. In-teresting descriptive, historical and statistic-al information appears with each map.

LARGE WALL MAP.—Send 25 cents. This is a map of the country west of Chicago and St. Louis, mounted on rollers; 30x60 inches; complete in every particular from latest surveys; gives most detail of the Northwest, both above and below the international boundary line from the Great Lakes to Paget Sound; elegantly printed and useful in every office and school; has been asked for by teachers in all parts of the Northwest, and copies are now hanging in the public and copies are now hanging in the public schools of many towns and cities.

VALLEY, PLAIN AND PEAK. From Midland Lakes to Western Ocean.—Send 10 cents. This attractive publication contains nearly 100 Northwestern views, singly and in groups, etched from photographs, ornamentally em-bellished, and accompanied by descriptive matter and characteristic initials beautifully printed in colors, altogether forming one of the most elegant books of the kind ever is It is equal to art books which sell for a dollar or more and contain very much less general information and beauty.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS OR BULLE-TINS.—Send 2 cents pestage for each.
A series of illustrated publications on
Minnesota, the Dakotas. Montana and Washington. Treats of the location, history, climate, agricultural, pastoral, mineral and timberal resources and products of each of these important states.
HUNTING AND FISHING BULLETINS.

Send 4 cents postage for the two.

These publications con ain the game and fish laws of the Northwestern States, and very much interesting information about various kinds of game and fish, and localitie where found, with many fine illustrations.
VIEWS OF MOUNT INDEW AND KOOTENAL CANYON-Send 50 cents each. These beautiful art reproductions of strik-ng scenes in the mountains of Montana are

ing scenes in the mountains of Montana are 20 by 35 inches in size and cost in large quantities \$1.00 each, but are sold at haif price to introduce them. Only one of each will be sold to any one address. They will also be sold in a choice frame with glass at \$2.00 each or half price. An ornament to either office or parlor and do not contain any advertising.

THE EVERGREEN STATE.—Send 2 cents This pretty souvenir contains 26 views of Washington exhibits at the World's Fair. It

costs 12 cents a copy to print. FACTS ABOUT A GREAT COUNTRY.-Sent free.

Sent free.

This contains a large variety of facts of interest to new settlers, including diagrams showing the simplicity of land surveys, a brief statement of land laws, and a map of the United States.

A TOUR OF OUR COUNTRY. Send \$1.60

The Great Northern has specially arranged with a large publishing house for an edition of Stoddard's Portfolio of American Views, gold, is the only solution of and remedy for the disturbed and unsatisfactory condition of trade, manufactory condition of tra productions of striking photographs of natural and created scenes in all parts of America are to be had for a mere nominal sum. Each part will contain matter and il-lastrations specially added to give increased value to northwestern subscribers or those interested in the Northwest. The parts will be furnished singly or in whole numbers by agents of the company at any point.

For any of the above publications or information about rates or routes to the North west or Pacific Coast, address

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